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The effect of hen-egg antibodies on Clostridium perfringens colonization in the gastrointestinal tract of broiler	Want the full article? Get it now in HTML or PDF: • Full Text + Links • PDF (280 K)			
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University of Saskatchewan, SK, Canada				
Received 13 April 2005; revised 8 November 2005; accepted online 23 January 2006.	1 16 December 2005. Available			
Abstract		SOMING 2007		
We evaluated the ability of hen-4egg antibodies* (HEA) Clostridium perfringens in broiler chickens. Antibodies at toxin (negative control) were obtained from the eggs of la C. perfringens bacterin or cholera toxin. Eggs were collect were concentrated by polyethylene-glycol precipitation. A to determine the in vivo activity of the administered antibintestine. Thereafter, two feeding trials were performed to amended with the 4egg antibodies in reducing the level	gainst C. perfringens or cholera sying hens hyperimmunized using a sted, pooled, and degg antibodies An initial experiment was conducted ody along the length of the passess the efficacy of feed	Cell Look Again- Discover More		

challenged birds. Antibody activity declined from proximal to distal regions of the intestine but remained detectable in the cecum. In the first experiment there was no significant reduction in the number of C. perfringens in the birds fed the diet amended with the anti-C. perfringens degg antibody, compared to the birds that received the anti-cholera toxin degg antibody (n = 10), at any of the sampling times. In the second experiment there was a significant decrease in C perfringens intestinal populations 72 h after treatment (n = 15) as

assessed by culture-based enumeration, but there was no decrease as measured by quantitative PCR based on the C. perfringens phospholipase C gene. Intestinal-lesion scores were higher in the birds that received the anti-C. perfringens HEA. Our work suggests that administration of HEA did not reduce the level of C. perfringens intestinal colonization and conversely might exacerbate necrotic enteritis.

Keywords: Necrotic enteritis; Clostridium perfringens, Hen-4egg antibodies)

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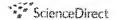
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Effect of egg yolk antibody, on

experimental Cryptosporidium parvum infection in scid mice

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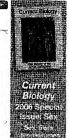
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Abstract

Abenoku, Osaka City, Japan

In this study the effect of chicken egg yolk *antibody (IgY)* against Cryptosporidium parvum infection was examined. (IgY) sample was prepared from eggs of chickens immunized with C. parvum oocyst antigens. In vitro, *antibody>-treated sporozoites showed reduced binding to Caco-2 cells and lost vitality. These phenomena were not observed with a control *IgY* sample prepared from eggs of non-immunized chickens. Scid mice orally administered with the 'antibody' demonstrated partial reduction in occyst shedding after challenge with 103 occysts. «IgY,» however, could not eliminate the infection after 17 days of continuous treatment. The potentials of using specific *IgY' for treatment and prevention of cryptosporidiosis were discussed.

Keywords: Cryptosporidium parvum; *IgY*; Passive immunization



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